THE SENATE

(Continued from Page 3.) a month, \$1200, for salary of superia

ated at the regular session.

Achi moved \$1 a month, \$24, saying the Governor had appointed the Sec retary to the office, who was getting \$250 salary from the Federal government and who had said he only want-

Bishop thought \$50 a month for the executive officer of the Board of Immi gration was little enough. It would bring the Secretary a lot of work, as the board had to do with the labor interests of the country.

Passed at \$24 by a vote of 7 to 5.

President Isenberg asked to be ex cused from the afternoon session when recess was taken from 12 to 2.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

McCandless moved a reconsideration of salary of second clerk, \$1800, in the Public Lands items which was struck out on Tuesday. Carried.

Dowsett, on a motion by McCandless to reinsert the item, spoke in favor or having salaries altogether investigated before cutting them down. Not a great deal would be saved in that way and there would be ample scope for economy when they came to the current expense bill.

Achi had a different view. He be lieved there was very little opening for reductions in current expenses be-low the estimate. The Territory would have but \$3,000,000 of revenue and the expenditures would have to be kept within that amount or the Governor could not reassure the banks regarding the state of the treasury. He thought the best way was to cut \$25 here and there from salaries.

Dickey, referring to a remark of th mover that if the salary were cut the elerk hire would have to come out of incidentals, said he noticed that the Land Office was asking for \$7200 in eidentals, an increase of one thousand dollars over the current period.

The motion carried. Dowsett moved to insert a new item of \$3200 for a Territorial veterinarian. was intended as additional pay to the same as the official's salary from the United States.

Achi spoke strongly against paying salaries to Federal officials. He wanted to go on record and moved to make the salary \$2400.

Paris thought the Senate ought to be very careful about throwing out this item. The animal industry of the Ter-ritory was very important. He had an impression that a guarantee was given to pay Dr. Norgaard a Territorial salry. The speaker referred to the good ork done by the Territorial entomologist in preventing diseases among plants and argued that it was equally important to prevent the introduction of animal diseases.

Brown opposed the paying of sala-ries by the Territory to Federal offi-

McCandless stated that the Live Stock Breeders' Association had agreed their to pay the veterinarian until the Legislature appropriated money. He spoke of the importance of the animal indus try and referred to the great service Entomologist Koebele had rendered in

would engage in private practice, and being informed by Woods that his functions would be strictly public said the item had been spring upon the Senate. It seemed to be an in terest of the Stock Breeders' Associa tion and not of the Territory in gen eral. They had been very liberal to the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. At least, the matter ought to be investigated. He would support Achi's amendment of \$100 a month.

Bishop felt that the opponents of th proposed item took a wrong view. In stead of we giving something to the United States, the United States were giving something to us. They were paying half of the salary of what wa practically a Territorial official. Ever individual that kept an animal had a interest in the matter. The item passed at \$2800.

Dowsett moved to insert \$2000 fo assistants, inspectors, employees and laborers of division of animal industry

NEW OFFICES CREATED.

Achi moved to insert a new item of \$3600 for salary of an inspector of fisheries, explaining in answer to ques tions that it was to see that unlawful net fishing was not practiced, to pro mote fish propagation — mentioning "Johnnie Colburn's oysters" — etc.

On motion of Achi the item of \$3600 for meat and poi inspector, Honolulu, was reinserted.

Achi then had these new items in serted: \$1440 for fish and food inspector, Hilo; \$1440 for the same office Wailuku and Kahului; \$1200 for the same office, Lahaina.

Hayselden moved a new item for salary of inspector of milk and de ries, Second Judicial Circuit. McCandless hoped they would not

ando all the good work done the pre-Hayselden argued that there was :

real need of the inspection of milk and dairies. The people of Maui got air sorts of dirt in milk from Japanese Diekey proposed to leave it to the

county.

McCandless agreed and suggested leaving out the Honolulu meat and poi

Hayselden asked if the counties could take care of dairies, why couldn't they take care of meat, poi and fish. The item carried.

NO PLAY WANTED.

McCandless moved to reconsider several items. Vice-President Paris ruled the motion out of order, as the items had been twice reconsidered. Brown moved to make the salary of

Registrar of Accounts \$200 instead of \$175 a month. Lost,

\$175 a month. Lost.

The Senate was laughing a good deal at itself, and Vice-President Paris wanted to know if the Senate was playing or working. If it was play business that would all be upset next business that would stop right there.

N. and S. Kohala.

N.

MORE THAN ONE SALARY.

Bishop stated that he had seen the Bishop stated that he had seen the Governor and some heads of departments about Section 3, "No officer or other employee of the Territory holding more than one office," etc., who had shown how the section as passed would interfere with the public interests. In a small district the tax assessor might be also the forest ranger and the school agent at such normal sale. the school agent, at such nominal sal-aries as \$10 a month for each of the minor offices, and if he were prevent-ed from taking such additional offices it might be difficult to get anybody else to accept them at the pay offered. The speaker moved an amendment to avoid the difficulty.

Kalama ironically suggested that the official might do like the school agents give the extra office to his wife.

Achi said the provision had been or the statute pooks for forty years. A certain "erowd" had insisted on it when other reople were in office, but when the former sticklers for the prowhen the former sticklers for the pro-vision took office they "kicked like steers" against it. They should take their own medicine and not try to change the law for the sake of giving offices to their friends.

motion was lost, when Bishop The said he had made a mistake in wording it. He now moved to amend the sec

tion to read:
"No officer or other employee of the Territory holding more than one office or employment shall be authorized to draw more than the salary of the highest grade of the office or employment held by him, provided the aggregate of salaries to any one person shall not exceed \$100 per month, and he shall be entitled to no other or further compensation."

The clause replaced by that begin ning with "provided" was, "if the salary or pay of such highest grade of office or employment shall amount to one hundred dollars or more per month."

The amendment carried. Lane moved to restore the salary of the registrar general and clerk, Board of Health, to \$125 a month. He and other members spoke of the day and night duties of the official, his exposure to contagion, etc. Carried.

GOVERNMENT PHYSICIANS

Hayselden read the following re orts of the special committee on salr. Norgaard, a Federal veterinarian, aries of government physicians. The Dickey moved the item be \$2800, or provise about autopsies was an amendment by Dickey accepted after the reading:

Honolulu, May 3, 1905. Honorable D. P. R. Isenberg, President of the Senate-

Your special committee, to which was referred the matter of pay of government physicians, to be in-serted in Senate Bill No. 2, having in mind the urgent reasons requiring the reinstatement of physicians and also our depressed financial conditions, have placed the salaries at the very lowest possible figure, and have combined certain districts to still further lessen the total, and have omitted others.

We recommend the items to be inerted as follows:

their several districts, examine the public schools, attend the indigent sick free of charge, perform the duties of registrar of births, deaths and mar-riages, and to make free of charge autopsies for coroners:

55A		340,00
1,	Hanalei, Kanai	70.00
8	Kawaihau, Kauai	50.00
c,	Koloa, Kauai	50,00
n	Ewa, Oahu	50.00
1-	Waianae, Oahu	50,00
	Waialua, Oahu	50.00
1-	Koolauloa and Kahuku, Oahu	50,00
0	Koolaupoko, Oahu	50.00
d	Lahaina, Maui	50.00
t	Makawao, Maui	50,00
t	Hana, Maui	75,00
7	Wailuku, Maui	50.00
e	Molokai	75.00
1.	North and South Kona (the	10.00
10		
e		
0		
is	two districts)	125.00
y		120.00
	South Kohala	75.00
n	North Kohala	50.00
	Hamakua	50.00
	North and South Hilo	100,00
1	Puna	75.00
a.	Kau	50.00
1.	We then recommend line 391 o	

We then recommend line 391 on page 23, "Pay of government registers, \$10,080.00," be stricken out. Respectfully submitted, A. N. HAYSELDEN.

Chairman. J. D. PARIS, J. K. GANDALL.

I will agree to the above if reduced one-third. McCANDLESS.

do not concur to the above report, on the ground that in order to make the warrants of the Territory good for the next two years we must make the appropriations within the estimated income; but I think it is very hard for some districts the way the appropriations are made. I recommend the items to be inserted as follows, to wit:

Pay of government physicians, \$13,-800, as per following monthly schedule for physicians resident in districts named:

Kauai.

	Waimea\$	10,00	ľ
ı	Koloa	10,00	K
1	Lihue	10.00	ı
ı	Kealia	10.00	ï
1	Hanalei	10.00	
ı	Oahu.	Act Water	
1	Ewa	10,00	ł
١	Waianae	10,00	ľ
I	Waialua	10.00	H
ı	Kahuku	10.00	ď
١	Koolaupoko	10,00	ı
ı	Molokai.	LTHATES !	1
١	Leeward	50,00	ı
ı	Maui.	January.	ı
	Lahaina	10,00	l
I	Wailuku	10,00	ľ
	Kihei and Kula	10.00	l
	Makawao	10,00	ľ
	Hana	75.00	P
ı	Hawaii.		ı
	N. and S. Kohala	75.00	ı
ı	Hamakua	10,00	١
	N. and S. Kona	125,00	I
	North Hilo	10,00	ı
	Olas	10.00	ı

..... 10.00 Respectfully submitted,

Achi made a speech in support of his minority report, urging the necessity of keeping the expenditure within the

venue. Bishon moved the adoption of the report of the majority. He realized that the ferritory was in a tight place. It was up against a deuciency of revenue, but it was the duty of the Territory to take care of its sick people who were not able to take care of themselves.

Paris said at present the physicians, having been cut down to \$10 a month did nothing but register births and deaths. To keep the pay at \$10 a month would be no good whatever.

Dowsett remarked on the fact that there was now no physican on Molokai outside of the Settlement. This was one of the most important services for which they had to provide and money should be voted for district physicians even if the taxes had to be raised. McCandless said the reason the phy-

sicians were cut down two years ago was because they had not been giving service to poor people. Nine times out of ten a Hawaiian did not go to a doctor because he had no money. Time and again the speaker had paid doctors for attending the poor out of his own pocket. He thought a little more economy ought to be got out of that appro-priation than the majority of the com-

nittee proposed.

Paris remarked that the physicians were required to examine the schools, something that was not done at all

Achi made a series of charges against government physicians, such as that of using government medicines in their private practice, refusal and neglect to attend the poor without pay, etc. He had not received a single letter asking him to vote for an appropria-tion for doctors, but two years age he received many letters asking him not to vote any money for doctors.

The majority report was adopted. SALARY RAISED.

Lane moved to raise the salary of clerk of the Judiciary from \$175 a nonth, as in the bill, to \$200 a month. He spoke of the incumbent as a Hawaiian who had conducted the office most creditably for sixteen years, and until last year's reduction had been paid \$200 and more a month from period to period. Carried.

Dickey moved the oill pass as amended and, that having carried, moved to refer it to the Ways and Means Committee, which was ruled out of order.

Hayselden moved to authorize the clerk to produce upon the table the resolutions to pay unpaid bills introduced at the regular session. After some discussion, in which Dowsett reassured the mover as to finding all of the unpaid bills in the bill he had introduced that morning, the motion was with-

At 3:45 the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE. House Bill No. 21, the bill respecting Pay of government physicians as per monthly schedule; for physicians resident in districts named, who shall act as agents of the moard of Health in being considered in committee of the being considered in committee of the

whole on its second reading. Rice again occupied the chair. ITEMS DEALT WITH, The following items were taken up

and dealt with in detail: Incidentals, secretary's office, \$4600. Passed. Expenses of election including trans

portation \$11,000. Passed, Printing, translating, binding, indexing and advertising \$5000. Passed. Printing session laws of 1905 in Hawallan, \$5000. Passed.

Preservation of archives, Incidentals, Treasurer's office, \$4000. Passed,

Associated charities running expenses, \$3600. Stricken out, Incidentals, tax offices, Oahu, \$8000.

Incidentals, tax offices, Maui, \$1700. Incidentals, tax offices, Hawaii, \$4000

Passed. Incidentals, tax offices, Kauai, \$1200. Passed. Expenses pilot boats, Hilo, \$360.

Passed. Expenses pilot boats, Kahului and Lahaina, \$360. Passed.

Public grounds, Wailuku and Laha-ina, \$4000. Passed Repairing school buildings, Oahu, \$10,000; Hawaii, \$9000; Maui, Molokai and Lanai, \$6000; Kauai, \$5000. Passed.

Support of Lahainaluna Seminary, \$15,000, Passed. General expenses, Girls' Industrial school, \$2000. Passed,

General expenses, Boys' Industrial school, \$15,000. Passed.

BOARD OF HEALTH. Segregation and care of lepers, \$184.

Passed. Support and care of 4 patients at Hilo \$3000, Passed Reception hall for visitors at Settlement and repairs at landing, \$3000.

Passed. Medical department, \$14,115. Passed Kalihi station including treatment of epers and suspects, \$20,000 Passed. Stamped envelopes and postage for

lepers, \$1500. Passed. Support of non-leprous female children, \$7900. Passed. Support of non-leprous male children

\$12,000. Passed, New building, Molokai, \$4700. Passed. Poi factory, Molokai, \$2400. Passed, Improvements, Kalihi store, \$3000. Passed.

Visitors' building, Kalihi, \$500. Passed. Freight and passenger guarantee. Passed,

Kalaupapa store, \$60,000. Passed.

QUARANTINE SERVICE. Maintenance of ambulance, \$2520. Passed. Fumigation, supplies, etc., \$19,800 Insane asylum maintenance, \$40,000

Passed, General expenses, Board of Health, \$8000. Passed. Rent of grounds, Quarantine Hospital

and Kapiolani home for 30 months, \$750. Malulani Hospital, Maui,

Hilo Hospital, \$8000, Passed. Waimea Hospital, \$3000. Passed, Lihue Hospital, \$3000. Passed, Care of Indigent sick, Oahu, \$42,060.

Stricken out. Maintaining patients at Queen's Hos pital, \$22,000; Leahi Home, \$10,00... Kapiolani Maternity Home, \$10,000. Passed Band incidentals, \$600; Hilo band, \$250; Wailuku and Lahaina bands, \$250; Libue, Walmea and Koloa bands, \$250. Passed.

CUTS OUT MILITIA. Support of militia, \$10,000. Stricken

Incidentals and traveling expenses, uditing department, \$3600. Passed. Printing tax books and blanks, \$2400. assed. Honolulu Park Commission, \$20,000. Passed.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. The following message was received

from Governor Carter: "Enclosed herewith is a statement of were incurred prior to June 30, 1904, amounting to \$10,667.43. Every item has been carefully examined, and I

recommend their payment,

"May I call to your attention the reat change that has been brought about by those in charge of the va-rious departments of the government in the matter of settlement of accounts. "At the special session of the legislature of 1904, a similar act, carrying appropriation to the amount of \$20,-665.95 was passed. Thus for the two years ending with June 30, 1905, the total unpaid bills and claims amount to \$31,333.38; while the appropriations passed by the Legislature of 1903 to settle unpaid bills and claims for the two years previous amounted to \$207,-797.56

There are two important factors which have contributed to this result: "First, public opinion is now strongly opposed to any expenditures by departments, no matter how necessary, without first securing an appropriation

from the legislature "Second, the public at large and all the department heads have been given to understand that at the close of a fiscal period, claims not presented will have to be met by those responsible

for the negligence. "Ignorance of the law by which a fiscal period is closed does not excuse a merchant from collecting his account within that period; and on the other hand, a government employee intrusted with the authority to make purchases, through whose carelessness a voucher is misplaced or lost, ought to e made to pay for his neglect.

"Most of the items herewith present ed are for the settlement of agreement and contracts entered into by those in authority previous to this administra

"It is possible that all just claim and unpaid bills have not been presented to the departments and the executive, and it is hoped these wil all be introduced direct. however, a large number that have al ready been examined and rejected. "G. R. CARTER, "Governor."

The message was accompanied by ist of the unpaid bills referred to, which was incorporated in a bill in-troduced by Chairman Harris of the Finance Committee. The aggregate is

\$10,667.43. WANTED ROADS.

A petition was received from homefor an appropriation of \$7200 for the extension of the Pukele and Waiomao branches of the Palolo homestead roads as recently surveyed. The matter was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements.

Treasurer Campbell wrote explaining that the appropriation for the Associated Charities of \$150 a month was used for paying rent of \$25 a month and salary of \$125 a month to the lady superintendent

statement adopted by the Territorial Teachers' Association asking the legislature to restore salaries to their old basis was received and filed. House bill No. 1 to provide \$12,000 for the expenses of the extra session was read a third time and passed.

FEDERAL RENTS HERE

nolulu and urging his friend to make a visit there by all means.

"We were charmed with the people of Honolulu," added the admiral, as he subsequently proceeded along towards his hotel, "We stopped there on our way back from Yokohama. The people treated us with great courtesy and consideration. Mrs. Terry, as well as myself, were deeply touched by these attentions. She remarked to me that it was not always navy people received so many assurances of affectionate regard. She was very anxious to remain longer in Honolulu." NEW WAY TO KILL MOSQUITOES.

Mr. Herbert J. Brown, of this city, who is chief owner of Calapatch Island, just south of Cuba and adjacent to the Isle of Pines, claims to have discovered a means of exterminating mos-

quitoes. Mr. Brown was formerly for many years a newspaper correspondent and married a daughter of Prof. White once professor of Geology in Bowdoin College, Maine, He was head of New York Journal Bureau in this city and did considerable newspaper work in Cuba, during which he conducted negotiations for the purchase of Calapatch Island, said to contain \$2,000,000

worth of guano besides other resources. The little island, so small that it is not charted on the maps, was inflicted with mosquitoes. Brown set his men to draining the low portions of the island. He says that he has found a digger wasp that is the mortal eneny of mosquitoes and works energetically to destroy them. He also says he has found a water bug, name unknown, that eats the mosquito eggs voraciously. Brown has always been known mong his asociates here as of a scientific turn of mind. Prof. L. O. Howard. Brown claims to have discovered and

has authorized Brown to write a monograph on the subject which will be published as a bulletin by the De-

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

Cocsul General W. R. Holloway, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, sends to the Department of Commerce and Labor, an interview with a prominent Halifax merchant, which he had recently, following an extended trip that the merchant took through the West Indies The merchant is quoted as follows

"Trinidad has the largest sugar estate in the British West Indies, the Madaleine, with a capacity for crushing 17,000 tons of cane daily and producing 170 tons of sugar. The depression in the sugar trade for so many years has caused a change in conditions, and land has been let out to small farmers, who bring their cane to the mills for crushing. Last year they were able to secure only 9s. (\$2-17) per ton; this year they are getting 14s. (\$3.44). Large tracts of land that claims and unpaid bills for the pre- 14s. (\$3.44). Large tracts of land that vious fiscal period, that is, items which hitherto have been lying idle are now set out in cane. The prospects for trade and profitable industry in the West Indies are brighter than for years, There is no reason why Canada should not get a good share of this trade, and each connection that we make with the West Indies through our banks or through commerce generally must be for mutual advantage. At the present time, outside of yellow crystals, which are popular in the English markets, the West Indies sugar finds an almost exclusive market in Canada.

"Trinidad is in a position to com-mand a great part of the trade of Venezuela, though at present, owing to the action of President Castro, this trade is reduced to a minimum, if not altogether prohibited. Castro's own conn try suffers more than does Trinidad from this embargo, and the future may soon work a change.'

COSTA RICA COFFEE.

"Coffee Exports of Costa Rica" forms the title of an article, sent to the Department of Commerce and Labor by United States Vice Consul Caldwell, of

San Jose, He writes as follows: "In the following table of exports of Costa Rica coffee for the year ended September 30, 1904, the figures given under the head 'in husk' represent 'net clean coffee,' 18 per cent allowance for husk having been deducted in each case:

Exports of coffee from Costa Rica to the several countries during the year ended September 30, 1904. Quantity.

In husk. Clean.

		Pounds.	Pounds.
	England	14,982,903	5,059,017
. 8	United States	263,736	1,498,000
n	Germany	880,857	714,821
	France	51,936	475,896
	Austria-Hungary	42,35	10,317
8	All other countries	*******	189,626
	Total	16,221,826	7,947,687
e	Country.		Pounds.
	England		20,041,920
	United States		1,761,736
	Germany		1,595,678
	France		527,832
	Austria-Hungary		52,711
	All other countries		189,626
a			

"From the foregoing it appears that over 80 per cent of the crop went to England, 7 per cent to the United States, 5.7 per cent to Germany, and 2.2 per cent to France. Of the coffee entered for export to the United States steaders of the Palolo valley asking 642,440 pounds went to San Francisco. 25,446 pounds to New Orleans, and 1,-093,849 pounds to New York.

"The proportion of the entire crop of 1904 shipped in husk was 71.42 per cent and clean 28.58 per cent. The average price, as estimated by the statistical office from records of sales in the London market published in the Credit Lyonaise, and estimating the price in other markets as 20 per cent less, was 241-2 cents (American) per logram (2.2 pounds). On this the value of the net crop of 1904 was \$2,685,988.

"Compared with the crop of 1903, there was a falling off of 4,754,188 kilograms (10,483,084 pounds), but the average price was one-half cent per kilogram (2.2 pounds) more than that of the crop of 1903. The falling off was due to exceptional circumstances. The unusually long dry season resulted in greatly reduced crop on the Pacific slope, the yield in some places being less than one-half the normal crop, in some one-third less, while in other places there was practically no crop at all. As all the coffee shipped to San Francisco grows on this slope, this shortage accounts for the small percentage of the crop which went to the United States as compared with ordinary years. The shortage on the Pacific slope would have been more than made good by the crop on the Atlantic side had there not been unusually heavy and protracted rains in December, 1903, in the middle of the picking season, which caused a large part of the ripe berries to fall from the trees, the most of which were a total loss. So, between dry in one locality and wet in another, the total crop suffered a substantial diminution.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

By special invitation John R. Mott goes to Oxford and Cambridge universities next February to hold conferences with the students on matters touching the personal Christian life. Mr. Mott's influence has been profoundly felt in American colleges, and it is not surprising that English universities should desire to feel the touch of his strong personality.

CHILDREN WHEN TEETHING. This is the most dangerous age in the life of a child. At this time they have more or less diarrhoea, which weakens the system and renders the child more susceptible to disease. Any unusual looseness of the bowels should promptly controlled, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with an occa-sional dose of castor oil to cleanse the chief entomologist at the Agricultural System. For sale by all Dealers and Department, thinks well of what Mr. Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawali.

Aumburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against dre on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchaudise stored therein on

nost favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts

North German Marine Insur'ce Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have scablished a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO. General Agenta

General Insurance Co. tor Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHALFER & CC.,

UNION PACIFIC

Agents for the Hawalian Islands

It was the Route in '49! It is the Route today, and Will be for all time to come.

THE OLD WAY.



THE NEW WAY.



"THE OVERLAND LIMITED." ELECTRIC LIGHTED

RUNNING EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR Only Two Nights between Missiouri and San Francisco

Montgomery St. San Francisco, Cal. S. F. BOOTH. General Agent.

Collegiate School FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Patron and Visitor: The Loard Bishop of Columbia.

Head Master:

J. W. Laing, Esq., M.A., Oxford, assisted by three graduates of Oxford, Cambridge and London Universities. Aims at thoroughness,

sound discipline

and moral training. Summer term commences April 24. Christmas term September 11. Property, five acres; extensive recreation grounds, tennis lawn, gymnasium,

cadet corps. Reference in Hawaii Territory, T. S. Kay, Esq., Kohala.

CHIEF OF INSULAR STATIONS COMING

Dr. Walter H. Evans, Chief of In-Stations, Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, will arrive per S. S. Korea to inspect the Hawaii Experiment Station.

Dr. Evans has charge of the Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico stations. He as served in the department for about fifteen years, is one of the editors of the Experiment Station Record for Botany and plant diseases, was in charge of the collective exhibit of the charge of the collective exhibit of the Experiment Stations at the Paris Exposition, 1900; made an swicultural survey of Alaska and chose site for the Alaska station, arking a report on agricultural conditions of the coast region of Alaska in 1897; delegate to International Congresses of Viticulture, Horticulture and Agriculture in Paris, 1901, and delegate to International 1901, and delegate to International Congress on Plant Breeding and Hy-bridization at New York in 1902; published report on Botany of Cotton, 1806, he report on Botany of Cotton, 1896; has visited Porto Rico and made reports on agricultural conditions there; was in charge of the collective experiment station exhibit at Buffalo and St. Louis. He is a graduate of Purdue University, Indiana. He will remain in Hawaii three weeks. It is his first visit to Hawaii. his first visit to Hawaii.

Frank Harvey is being urged by the Democrats to run for a Oahu county supervisorship. He was the only Demoelected a supervisor at the nuk and vold county election.